

HUGHES WARNS GOVERNMENT OF ABUSE OF POWER

Says Continuation of War Time Control Is Sure to Bring Censure.

URGES READJUSTMENT

Asserts Government Ownership Tends Constantly to Inefficiency.

CONCERNED FOR LABOR

Urges Intelligent Cooperation Over Country to Avert Unemployment.

To those forces in this country which for their own gain or captivated by what seem to them new emergencies consider that strong power in the Government during the war justifies a continuation of strong power in the Government after the war there is issued a solemn warning by Charles Evans Hughes, speaking last night before the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University.

Mr. Hughes devoted his speech to a discussion of the situation certain to follow in this country as a result of the war and of dangers of false economic and political doctrine born of conditions which to persons who do not understand the foundations of American law and Government appear to be without precedent and requiring measures without precedent.

He characterized any plan of strengthening Government control in the absence of military necessity as "an abuse of power which will not be permitted to escape censure," asserted that governmental ownership and operation tend constantly to inefficiency and urged, as a provision against impending labor conditions, intelligent effort and cooperation all through the country to the end of preventing unemployment.

Must Avoid War Powers.

"With the ending of the war," said Mr. Hughes, "we find ourselves with the familiar constitutional limitations and restrictions, and it behooves officers of government to realize that to make a pretense of military exigency for ulterior purposes, when military necessity has ceased, is simply an abuse of power which will not be permitted to escape censure."

"It is undoubtedly true that whenever, during the war, extraordinary powers were fittingly exercised and governmental control was assumed for war purposes, the readjustment to conditions of peace must of course be effected gradually and with the circumstances essential to the protection of all the public and private interests involved. But the immediate purpose should be to readjust as soon as may be, not to use war powers to control peace conditions, a proceeding which is essentially vicious and exceptionally serious offense against our institutions."

"What changes we shall desire to make in order to suit new conditions which follow the war we must make gradually after discussion and with proper authority. For it is essential that the authority and distribution of powers, and according to the methods which pertain to peace."

Federal Ownership Inefficient.

"It is regrettable, but it is true, that governmental enterprises tend constantly to inefficiency. It would, from any point of view, be unsafe to take the experience of the last year as a guide. The splendid stimulus of the war spirit put us at our best. The general disposition to serve and to do better than we have done in the past year with respect to the movement of traffic has been abnormal. But apart from these considerations the experience would not appear to afford a basis for expecting the maintenance of benefits in Government ownership and management."

"I do not mean to imply that the record of private enterprise is an agreeable one, but on a fair examination of conditions where governmental management has been maintained I believe that from the standpoint of efficiency the comparison favors private enterprises and that in this country we cannot afford to ignore the fact that inefficiency is the blight upon our public undertakings."

"It cannot fail to be observed that even in connection with the war, despite the endeavor and patriotic impulse of countless workers, inefficiency in important fields of activity has been notorious. The notion that the conduct of business by Government tends to be efficient is a superstition cherished by those who either know nothing of government or who know nothing of business. The tendency is strongly the other way."

Danger in Political Control.

"Along with this is the grave question of putting the direct operation of these great activities unnecessarily under political control. That is the most serious question. The dovetailing of government with business is apt to injure both. Such is the havoc wrought by political machines, demanding that position and profit go with political favor and as political reward. We shall have quite enough of this sort of thing in the necessary ex-

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Senate Committee to Investigate Suppression of U. S. Casualties

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Senate Military Committee means to get to the bottom of the alleged suppression of the reports of casualties in the American Expeditionary Force, and on Monday will begin an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the non-publication of more than 10,000 deaths and the alleged failure of the part of the army authorities to report more than 100,000 cases of wounds and minor casualties.

It was admitted by members of the committee to-day that they have had a veritable avalanche of letters and telegrams from anxious relatives seeking through them some word of their loved ones in the fighting forces.

While it is admitted that delays incident to reasonable verification, collation and classification of the reports from commanders and hospital chiefs might occur, these Senators believe that there have been grave mistakes made by the officials charged with the duty of reporting the casualties and that inexcusable errors have been made repeatedly. Although the reporting system is believed to have been muddled, and the Military Committee will probe deep to ascertain the reasons and bring to book the officials responsible if any responsibility is fixed.

NAVY SEAPLANE FLIES WITH 50

Equipped With Three Liberty Motors, It Does Feat at Rockaway.

NEW TYPE OF MACHINE

It Is Capable of Making a Speed of Eighty Miles an Hour.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A flying feat hitherto unapproached has been accomplished by one of the navy's newest type seaplanes, the giant "N C-1," which carried fifty men in a flight last Thursday. The Navy Department announced to-day. The flight was made at the Naval Air Station, Rockaway, L. I. Lieut. David E. McCullough of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps piloted the huge machine.

The special modifications in this enormous machine were made to carry the half hundred passengers. The flight was made, Secretary Daniels said, to demonstrate the tremendous lifting power of the seaplane bomber.

The newest type is the first seaplane to have three motors and is neither distinctly a flying boat nor a plane of the pontoon variety but combines the best features of both. The three Liberty motors in the machine develop 1,200 horse-power, giving the craft a cruising speed of eighty miles an hour. Some idea of the proportions of the machine is given by the fact that unloaded and without a crew the seaplane weighs six and a half tons and its flying weight loaded is eleven tons. The wings spread is 126 feet, the wings are 12 feet broad and are spaced 15 feet apart.

The machine is being developed in cooperation with the Curtiss Engineering Corporation. The machine, according to Mr. Daniels, is entirely new and original in type.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Major-General William C. Kelly, Director of the Division of Military Aeronautics, with Major William C. Ocker as pilot, travelled from Washington to New York in a De Havilland airplane to-day in one hour and fifty-five minutes, flying time. They left Bolling Field at 10:20 A. M. and arrived at Garden City at 12:15 P. M.

ESCAPED AMERICANS EAT ON RHINE BRIDGE

Have Thanksgiving Dinner on Boundary.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—A unique Thanksgiving dinner was enjoyed by five American soldiers, R. L. Gunn of Newbury, Fla.; John W. Banzacker of Carthage, Mo.; John L. Burr of Washington, Pa.; Sergeant Hiram Scott of Grasscroft, Ind.; and Daniel A. Foley of Solvay, N. Y., all of whom had escaped from the Rastatt prison camp in Germany.

The men had their meal on an improvised table on a bridge across the Rhine, with the Germans guarding one end, the French the other, and were supplied with chocolate cake, a bottle of wine, cigarettes and chewing gum in addition to their regular rations.

FOCH MADE MISSION BEG FOR ARMISTICE

Amusing Incident of Reception of Berlin Delegates.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—An amusing story of the first meeting between Marshal Foch and the German armistice delegates is told to THE SUN by a high British official. When the Germans stalked into the room Marshal Foch received them with calm dignity.

"To what am I indebted for the honor of this visit?" he asked politely.

The Germans were somewhat abashed. One of them replied: "We come about the armistice which you offer."

"Armistice?" queried Marshal Foch. "What armistice? I have made no offer."

The Germans were astounded. "But we must have an armistice," they wailed.

"Must," said Marshal Foch, "then you come to beg an armistice. The Germans admitted ruefully that they had come for that purpose. Marshal Foch's eyes sparkled as he said: "If you spoke to beg an armistice that is another matter."

83,114 ORDERED TO RETURN HOME FROM THE FRONT

Northeastern New York and New England Troops Are in First Batch.

CASUALTY TOTAL BIGGER

Bliss, Liggett, Ballard, Dickman, McAndrew and Harbord Will Get Medals.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, announced to-day that 83,114 officers and 79,003 men of the American overseas forces had been designated by Gen. Pershing for early convey to the United States. The list comprises the Thirty-ninth, Seventy-sixth and Eighty-seventh divisions and major units from the Thirty-first, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-eighth are now under orders.

"In bringing back troops from France," Gen. March said, "the Department expects to work up to 150,000 or 175,000 men in December, and in doing so we will utilize the army transports and a large number of naval vessels, which will carry between 20,000 and 30,000 men, and at the same time transport cargo boats which were originally used to bring back their original use."

So far 69,000 men have been designated for demobilization in the United States, Gen. March said. These include depot and development battalions, 26,000; divisional troops, 10,000; railway troops, 28,000; United States guards, 26,000; tank corps, 7,000; chemical warfare troops, 7,000; other troops, 2,000; and 20,000; student army training corps, 160,000. So far 46,000 officers and men have been discharged.

Casualty List Amended.

With respect to casualties the amended official list is now given as 262,723, exclusive of prisoners, on November 26, Gen. Pershing reported:

Killed in action	23,822
Died of wounds	12,311
Of other causes	1,340
Total	37,473
Missing in action	14,834
Wounded	119,555
Severely wounded	54,751
Undetermined	43,544
Total	118,295

Last week's summary aggregated 233,117, including 2,153 prisoners. Gen. March said he thought the number of casualties would not be increased materially from the figures, indicating that the probable total to November 26 will be 265,829.

To-day's summary added 4,310 to the number killed in action or dead of wounds, 1,823 to the number dead of disease, 10,330 to the number wounded, and the number of missing, 14,230. The large increase in the latter classification is attributed to belated reports from all commands on the checking up of missing men.

Troops From Eleven States.

Troops from eleven States compose the three divisions named by Gen. March as designated for early return home as they originally were organized. The Thirty-ninth Division includes men from Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana; the Seventy-sixth, men from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and northeastern New York; and the Eighty-seventh, troops from Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and southern Alabama.

Gen. March completed a previous impression that the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth divisions, recently reported as withdrawn from the British lines, had been designated for early return to the United States. These two divisions, he asserted, had been returned to Pershing's command and had not been assigned for transportation to the United States.

The Twenty-seventh includes New York troops, and the Thirtieth is known as the Old Hickory Division, including troops from Tennessee and North and South Carolina.

Units to Return Soon.

The following table gives the units which have been designated for an early return home:

Second Anti-Aircraft Battalion	Three Hundred and Thirty-fifth Field Artillery
Fifty-ninth Field Artillery, Brigade Headquarters	Three Hundred and Thirty-seventh Field Artillery
Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth Field Artillery	One Hundred and Sixty-third Field Artillery, Brigade Headquarters
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to 127th, inclusive, Field Artillery	One Hundred and Forty-fourth Field Artillery
Seventy-third Coast Artillery	Seventy-fourth Coast Artillery
One Hundred and Fifteenth Trench Mortar Battery	Third to Seventh, inclusive, Anti-Aircraft Battalions
Fourteenth to Seventeenth, inclusive, Anti-Aircraft Batteries	One Hundred and Ninth Ambulance Train
Three Hundred and Thirty-eighth Field Artillery	One Hundred and Sixty-first Field Artillery, Brigade
One Hundred and Sixty-first Field Artillery, Brigade	253d, inclusive, Field Artillery
Three Hundred and Eleventh Ambulance Train	Fifty-sixth Field Artillery, Brigade
One Hundred and Sixteenth Field Artillery	One Hundred and Seventeenth Field Artillery
One Hundred and Eighteenth Field Artillery	

150 EX-CAPTIVES REACH BERNE

Swiss Give Enthusiastic Greeting to Liberated, Chiefly, Aviators.

BRITISH AND FRENCH TOO

Threat to Resume Hostilities Causes a Speeding Up on Part of Germany.

BERNE, Nov. 29 (delayed).—One hundred and fifty-six American officers and non-commissioned officers, the first to be released through Switzerland, were repatriated to-day after varying periods of imprisonment in Germany. The majority had been captured about five months ago, although some of them had only been five weeks in German prison camps. A large number of the men released were aviators.

The men rode on a special train, which included two cars of French and one of British released prisoners. Interest, however, centered in the Americans, since they were the first group to be set at liberty.

The repatriated men left Bavaria this morning and crossed Lake Constance. They were met at Zurich by enthusiastic crowds of Swiss and Americans, some of whom sat up all night to be sure of places from which they could see the freed prisoners of war. The welcome at Berne surpassed almost anything of this kind seen in Switzerland since the war began.

Welcomed by Minister Stovall.

Pleasant A. Stovall, the American Minister, and Mrs. Stovall, the entire American Legation, the members of the Red Cross, the Diplomatic Corps and other allied nations here and high Swiss military and civil authorities lined up at the railway station as the train drew in nearly two hours late. A Swiss military band furnished a musical welcome, while on all sides were Swiss and American flags entwined. The crowd jamming the platform and every available inch of the station broke into a tremendous volume of cheering, which was replied to by the American officers on the train with "Vive la Suisse."

The train was halted for hours, during which the Americans were showered with delicacies, such as they had been unable to obtain during their imprisonment. Though the men were supposed to remain aboard the train because it was headed directly for France the rules were relaxed sufficiently to allow them to descend to greet those gathered to welcome them. Minister Stovall, an impressionist, was wrong until it ached, while he frankly broke down when some of his native Georgians appeared.

Women Distribute Luxuries.

The women of the American colony were on hand in full force, decorated uniformly with American flags fastened to a white background bearing the names of their home States. They distributed every conceivable luxury and necessity, such as overcoats, bags containing a full toilet kit, writing paper, pencils and other things which the men lacked.

The Americans related that they had been originally confined in a variety of German prison camps, but gradually had been concentrated more and more to the south, so all were in Bavaria when the release orders came. Some said that their German captors had admitted a week before the armistice was signed that they wouldn't be prisoners much longer because Germany was unable to continue the fighting.

The food of the prisoners was reasonably satisfactory after the parcels began to arrive but was impossible before that. Several of the wounded had high praise for the German medical care. The majority of the prisoners were junior officers, the ranking being Lieut.-Col. Brown, who was captured northwest of Verdun a few weeks ago.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—American sailors and soldiers in large numbers are on leave, and, as a consequence, they are taking accommodations in London. Scores of them have been unable to find places to sleep.

Hundreds of soldiers are arriving from France daily for a seven day leave, and many hundreds of sailors had had their first London leave.

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WILSON MAY BARE ALL HIS PLANS; SENATORS ANGRY AT BEING IGNORED; KAISER SIGNS FORMAL ABDICATION

RENUNCIATION DECREE ISSUED

Hohenzollern Executes Document in Holland, Relinquishing Claims "Forever."

FEALTY OATH RELEASED

Urges Officials and Army and Navy Officers to Aid New Government.

COPEHAGEN, Nov. 30.—The Hungarian Government has decided to intern the whole of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army of 170,000 men, in accordance with the demand of the French Government. It is reported from Budapest by way of Berlin. Von Mackensen has declared he would yield to the decision.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, via Basle, Nov. 30.—The text of the former German Emperor's act of renunciation, which was issued by the new German Government "in order to reply to certain misunderstandings which have arisen with regard to the abdication," follows:

By the present document I renounce forever my rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German imperial crown. I release at the same time all the officials of the German Empire and Prussia, and also all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Prussian navy and army and of contingents from confederate States from the oath of fidelity they have taken to me as Emperor, King and supreme chief. I expect from them until a new organization of the German Empire exists that they will aid those who effectively hold the power in Germany to protect the German people against the menacing dangers of anarchy, famine and foreign domination.

Made and executed and signed by our only son, the imperial seal at Ammerongen, November 28.

WILLIAM.

The council of the people's commissioners has fixed February 16 for elections to the constituent assembly, conditional on the approval of the Reichstag and the Reichsrat, which meets December 16.

The empire will be divided into thirty-eight electoral districts, to which from six to sixteen seats each will be allotted, according to the population. The empire's territory as it existed before the war will be taken as the basis of division.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Former Emperor William signed his abdication at Ammerongen, Holland, yesterday, according to a despatch to the Wolf Bureau from the Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. The abdication decree, according to the message, expressed the hope that "the new regent" would be able to protect the German people against anarchy, starvation and foreign supremacy.

The word "regent" in the message is commented upon here as possibly significant.

The text of the abdication decree as cabled from Berlin via Basle does not contain the words "the new regent." This may be due to error in the cabled translation. The text as cabled refers to "a new organization of the German Empire."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The recent revolution in Germany caused the Berlin Boerse to close for a day or two, but now it is open again for business as usual. There are many slumps in prices, especially in the shares of the great industrial works, shipping securities and the shares in the Alaskan potash mines. The last named have been favorites for many years for speculation by German investors.

LLOYD GEORGE UNDER HOT FIRE

Weakening of British Coalition Indicated by Attack in "Daily Mail."

ACCUSED OF WABBLING

"Tenderness Toward the Hun" Seen in Recent Utterances of the Premier.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A significant weakening of the British political coalition is indicated by an article in the Daily Mail accusing Premier Lloyd George of wabbling. The Daily Mail, which is regarded as a good political barometer, is now watchfully waiting, with a close eye upon the developments of the next few weeks.

After accusing the Prime Minister of a complete loss of his own recent statement in regard to the exclusion of Germans from Great Britain after the war as a side issue and asserting that his declarations in regard to an indemnity from Germany and the extradition of the former Kaiser fall far short of the unimpeachable definiteness of the British demands, the article continues:

"On all these points there must not be a shadow of an excuse for the suspicion that the Government has caused a column of smoke to be blown in the direction of the ministers and other candidates for clear and specific pledges on these essentials for a just peace. The test of the new Government's sincerity must be searching and final."

It is significant that the same issue of the Daily Mail has prominently stated that since the Labor party is not yet in possession of a daily newspaper the Daily Mail has offered in order that the Labor party's views may be outlined properly and prominently every day, the full use daily of a column of space until after the election in which labor will be able to print free and untrammelled expressions of opinion, reports and speeches.

The Labor party has accepted the offer.

JAMES H. HYDE DIVORCED

Wife Was Miss Martha Leishman, Ex-Envoy's Daughter.

Reports reached this city from Paris last night that a divorce decree had been signed in the French courts granting a divorce to James Hazen Hyde from Martha Leishman Hyde, daughter of John G. A. Leishman, formerly Ambassador to Germany. The only charges contained in the complaint were of incompatibility growing out of the war.

Mrs. Hyde, it was said, still has a strong attachment for things German, while not in the sense pro-German so far as the war was concerned. Her sister is the wife of a German Count and still is living in Germany, and she herself has many friends in Germany. Mr. Hyde, on the other hand, has been strongly pro-French.

The couple's custody is divided between the parents, and Mrs. Hyde, it was reported, receives property from which she will derive an income of \$30,000 a year. Miss Leishman formerly was the wife of Count Louis de Gontaut-Biron, but was divorced in 1907.

ASK PUNISHMENT FOR THOSE GUILTY IN WAR

Disclosures in Munich Document Stir German Socialists.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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COPEHAGEN, Nov. 30.—The Politikon's Berlin correspondent reports that, following the publication of the Munich documents relating to the origin of the war, certain Socialists

Holiday Smoke Drive Must Gain in Speed

URGENCY FOR tobacco to give all the soldiers an adequate holiday supply is great; those who are on guard need it more than when they were fighting, and they are counting on THE SUN TOBACCO FUND.

The fund is counting on its donors for the money that will enable it to make ships and follow recent big shipments abroad of tobacco with others just as big. Read on page 1, Section 6 what the soldiers expect as revealed by cards written since the signing of the armistice.

Interesting features of the smoke fund's entertainments comprehend a riding tournament in Brooklyn, and a cat show in New York. Both should boost the holiday smoke fund.

BARUCH RESIGNS AS HEAD OF WAR BOARD

Affairs Can Be Closed by January 1, He Believes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, has forwarded his resignation to President Wilson, to take effect on January 1. There has been no announcement, however, as to its acceptance.

Mr. Baruch's decision to resign is understood to have no bearing on the reported desire of the President to name him as Secretary of the Treasury, but is in line with his known belief that the affairs of the board can be closed by the first of the year.

Great Strikes Threaten Berlin's Coal Supply

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.
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THE HAGUE, Nov. 30.—The strike in Rhineland and Westphalia is assuming large proportions. A coal famine is threatening Berlin, whose supply is only assured for two weeks.

LIGHT ASKED ON WILSON'S AIMS

Two Resolutions Are Ready for Senate to Send Eight Members to Versailles.

WOULD BE BI-PARTISAN

Choice of House and Lansing Expected—Bliss and White Surprise Lawmakers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Thoroughly incensed over the failure of the President to name a single Senator as a member of the American delegation to the Versailles peace conference and even more aroused over the neglect of the President to consult with leaders of his own party in Congress, sentiment began to crystallize to-day in the Senate in favor of sending an independent mission of eight Senators to the conference. This delegation, which of course would have no official standing, would still have to be recognized as representative of the American Congress and would be able to keep the balance of the Senate in touch with every development of the conference.

Two resolutions have been prepared for introduction when the Senate meets Monday. Both are designed to authorize bi-partisan commissions of Senators to visit Versailles. Only the influence of some of the Democratic Senators who have deep regard for the traditions and dignity of the Senate may act as an effective check to the growing sentiment. A complete explanation of his plans by the President, taking the Senate into his confidence, if it occurs, will head off the move being urged, but there is strong doubt that such an action may be expected from the President.

In no mood to be discouraged. This much is plainly apparent from the attitude of both Republican and Democratic Senators: The Senate is in no mood to be further disregarded and will insist on being accorded the consideration due the part of the Government which under the Constitution must share with the President the duty of treaty making.

Administration Senators held a conference early to-day and suggested that Chairman Hitchcock of the Foreign Relations Committee appeal to the President to tell the Senate immediately about his plans. Senator Hitchcock flatly refused to head a delegation from the Senate for this purpose.

It became evident to-day also that there is a sufficiently large number of Democrats "off the reservation" to join any Republican move made on Monday or later, particularly the move of sending an independent mission of Senators to the peace conference. The main reason for this suggested move is not so much an intention to slap at the President for his disregard of the Senate, but to make sure that the Senate shall be kept advised fully of every move made as it occurs. The Senate does not desire to be kept completely in the dark and then have a completed peace treaty laid before it with virtual orders to ratify it.

SENATE CAN ACT INDEFERENTLY

While Senator Hitchcock refused to make an appeal to the President, he said when it was suggested that a resolution for appointment of a Senate delegation to go to Versailles probably would be introduced.

"That would be the orderly way of dealing with the situation," he declared. "The fact that the President has not seen fit to name a member of the Senate on the Peace Commission leaves the Senate free to look after its own interests independently."

This statement was interpreted to mean that Senator Hitchcock would not oppose reporting such a resolution back to the Senate with a favorable recommendation. Mr. Hitchcock does not believe, though, that there will be any suppression of news from the peace council. He expects every development there to be openly and fully discussed in the Senate as it occurs.

Comment in the Senate on the President's selection of men to accompany him on the peace mission was more guarded to-day than if the event had been of less significance and importance. Not a single Senator would comment publicly on the President's action in placing himself at the head of the American delegation, but there were private expressions of disapproval in plenty, particularly by Senators of his own party. The naming of Secretary of State Lansing was generally commended as a necessary and proper move.

House's Choice Was Expected. Naming Col. E. M. House as a delegate to the peace mission was more expected than to some extent, but it has been generally expected that whoever else the President named Mr. House would be in the list. His preparatory work in France has made his appointment doubly sure, it was felt, and there was therefore no surprise and little comment because of his selection.

The naming of Gen. Bliss was surprising to many Senators. They realize that his function will deal purely with the military aspect of the problem before the peace conference, and

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Original Message to Congress Changed as Result of Criticism. QUESTIONS ARE FEARED Hope Expressed Address on Monday Will Sweep Away Hostile Feeling. LABOR MAKES A DEMAND Samuel Gompers Will Head Delegation to Attend Peace Conference.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—In the face of growing criticism over certain phases of his European trip President Wilson apparently is the only official here who is not disturbed over the outlook. It is said to-night that the President is counting upon his message to be delivered to Congress next Monday to sweep away much of the hostile feeling that has developed. He likewise expects Congress to be appeased by it and to take quite another view of matters before the President goes aboard the George Washington Tuesday to begin his trip.

It is intimated to-night in Administration circles that the President's address will be specially framed to meet the unusual situation which has developed, due to the outspoken hostility of the Senate. The belief here is that the President's message will not be the one he originally planned.

May Outline All His Plans. It may be, in view of the circumstances, that the President will go more into detail than he intended, and that more may be said of his programme than he intended. It would cause little surprise if he outlined boldly the principles for which he intended to fight and by implication ask support of the Senate for them.

The statement of Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain outlining the British point of view at the Versailles peace conference was the main point of the peace programme in advance of the preliminary session at Versailles if he wishes to do so.

Meanwhile, however, Administration officials are admittedly worried over possibilities which may develop Monday at the Capitol. The report that Republican members contemplated propounding questions to the President when he appeared before them has caused some consternation among the President's friends and is taken as an indication of the temper of Congress.

Not Counting on Damages. It developed to-day that the United States Government does not count upon obtaining damages from Germany, and likewise does not take kindly to the view of making the Kaiser pay the supreme penalty for his crime. The idea in Administration circles is that these plans are not altogether practical despite Lloyd George's speech yesterday, which was characterized as "primarily an election speech."

Further appeals for representation at the peace deliberations continue to be made public. Organized labor now announces the sending of a delegation to Paris headed by Samuel Gompers. The possibility of the Senate sending over a delegation which may swamp Gompers is, however, worrying the Administration more than all the other reports.

Announcement was made to-day that the secretarial force of the American Peace Commission would consist of Joseph Clark, former secretary of the Embassy in Berlin and Charles deAtkins in Vienna; Leonard Harrison and Philip H. Baruch of the State Department. William McNeil of the State Department is to be the administrative officer and Sidney V. Smith, draughting officer, to assist on the treaties.

Movie Expert to Go Along. Dr. James H. Scott, now secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and editor in chief of the American Journal of International Law, and David H. Miller will accompany the delegation as technical advisers in international law. Dr. S. E. Mezes, head of the Bureau of Inquiries established last year for the purpose of studying peace problems, will attend the conference as director of specialists. An expert moving picture operator will accompany the President to write the "motion picture history" of the trip with all its phases.

Meanwhile the War Department has ordered the following array of fliers to report to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss in Paris for duty in connection with the Peace Conference: Major-General Francis T. Korman, Brig.-Gen. M. Churchill of the General Staff, Col. Ralph W. Van Deman, Col. R. H. Jordan, Col. L. F. Ayres, Major Arthur Hunter, S. Marston, Major John Helms, Major C. W. Furlong, Major F. M. Flind, Capt. J. C. Auchincloss and Capt. T. M. Childs.

"The guards, messengers, etc. for the American section in Paris with our conferees," Gen. March, Chief

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Meanwhile, however, Administration officials are admittedly worried over possibilities which may develop Monday at the Capitol. The report that Republican members contemplated propounding questions to the President when he appeared before them has caused some consternation among the President's friends and is taken as an indication of the temper of Congress.

Not Counting on Damages. It developed to-day that the United States Government does not count upon obtaining damages from Germany, and likewise does not take kindly to the view of making the Kaiser pay the supreme penalty for his crime. The idea in Administration circles is that these plans are not altogether practical despite Lloyd George's speech yesterday, which was characterized as "primarily an election speech."

Further appeals for representation at the peace deliberations continue to be made public. Organized labor now announces the sending of a delegation to Paris headed by Samuel Gompers. The possibility of the Senate sending over a delegation which may swamp Gompers is, however, worrying the Administration more than all the other reports.

Announcement was made to-day that the secretarial force of the American Peace Commission would consist of Joseph Clark, former secretary of the Embassy in Berlin and Charles deAtkins in Vienna; Leonard Harrison and Philip H. Baruch of the State Department. William McNeil of the State Department is to be the administrative officer and Sidney V. Smith, draughting officer, to assist on the treaties.

Movie Expert to Go Along. Dr. James H. Scott, now secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and editor in chief of the American Journal of International Law, and David H. Miller will accompany the delegation as technical advisers in international law. Dr. S. E. Mezes, head of the Bureau of